

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

98

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1977

Established 1887

better to die on your feet than live on
knees.

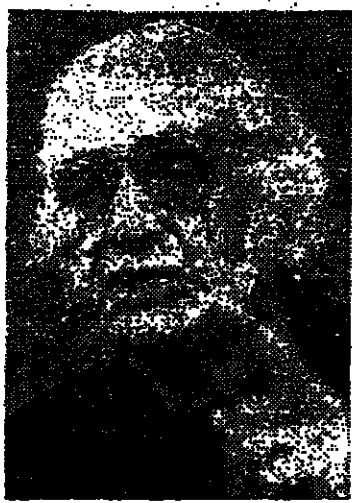
—La Pasionaria, Madrid, July, 1936.

Year Exile Ending r 'La Pasionaria'

By Peter Osnos

April 18 (WFP)—
over, thousands with
windows slid into a
ce on Gorki Street in
Moscow one afternoon.
Sitting in the back,
a features as severe
black dress, was the
Pasionaria—Dolores
Ibaruri—Dolores
Ibaruri, who fled to
1939 when the Loyal-
defeated by Franco's
may yet again stir
of Spaniards. She
at least still the
Spain's Communist
now that the party
anted legal status by
adhering in Madrid,
o go home.
enemies of the past
ng laid to rest, she
on a plane and re-
she is waiting for an
approved visa as a
affirmation that her
er. The document is
any day and Mrs.
acquaintances said, is
o depart.
ch of a role she will
27 in Spanish politics
r. Her orthodoxy and
tment to the Soviet
at gave her and

thousands of other Spanish Com-
munist refugees sets her some-
what apart from Santiago Car-
rillo, the party's general secre-
tary. He is considered a staunch
Eurocommunist, advocating inde-
pendence from the Kremlin and
adherence to democratic institu-
tions.
Although Mrs. Ibaruri tells
visitors that she has no dif-
ferences with Mr. Carrillo and
chose him herself for the job,
Spanish sources here said that
La Pasionaria's influence will be
a good deal less than she perhaps
expects. Her stature, they said,
derives from history and is not
well-suited to the problems of
today.
She opposes the Spanish
monarchy on principle, is openly
contemptuous of leading centrist
and rightist politicians and
insists that the guiding doctrine
of "revolutionary strategy" must
be those enunciated by Lenin.
Born in 1895, the eighth of 11
children in a family of Basque
miners, she set out to be a
schoolteacher. Poverty forced
her to quit her studies and she
became a seamstress at 15. Later
she was a cook in a private
household. From devout Catho-
licism she gradually converted to
Communism and became a mem-
ber of the party in 1920.
Although jailed several times
during the next decade for her
activities, she married and had
six children—four died young,
including a son who fought for



Dolores Ibaruri

the Red Army in World War II
and was jailed in the battle of
Stalingrad.

"The more I learned about
socialism," she once told an
interviewer, "the more reconciled
I was to life, which I no longer
saw as a swamp but as a bat-
tlefield."

The monarchy was overthrown
in 1931 and in 1936 she became
one of the 16 Communist depu-
ties in the Republican parliament.
She had gained a reputation in
Spain for oratory in the Assemblies
mining strikes a few years earlier
and now, during the civil war,
she became known interna-
tionally.

It was in a broadcast in 1936
that Mrs. Ibaruri called on the
Spanish people to accept death
over subjugation. Her clarion
challenge to the Franco armies
was "No pasaran—they shall
not pass. She formed a brigade
of female volunteers to fight
alongside men on the Madrid
front.

When Franco won, she fled to
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Carter Fears Oil Catastrophe

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 18
(UPI)—In a grim assessment of
the world's declining energy re-
serves, President Carter tonight
urged on the United States a
program of sacrifice and con-
servation that he said can avoid
a "national catastrophe" and

bring "an age of peace, indepen-
dence and freedom."
Calling the coming energy
shortage almost "the greatest
challenge our country will face
during our lifetimes," Mr. Carter
used a nationally televised speech
to open a weeklong campaign
designed to rally support for his
energy program before it is pre-
sented to Congress.

"Our decision about energy will
test the character of the Ameri-
can people and the ability of the
President and the Congress to
govern," Mr. Carter said. "This
difficult effort will be the moral
equivalent of war—except that
we will be uniting our efforts to
build and not destroy."
He also said the nation's energy
problem "is worse tonight than

it was in 1973 or a few weeks
ago in the dead of winter. It is
worse because more waste has
occurred and more time has passed
by without our planning for the
future. And it will get worse
every day until we act."

In the second fireside chat of
his three-month administration,
Mr. Carter warned that to con-
tinue on the road of waste and

steadily growing energy consump-
tion could lead to soaring infla-
tion, lowered production and
unemployment.
"If we fail to act soon, we will
face an economic, social and
political crisis that will threaten
our free institutions," the Presi-
dent said.

"If we wait, we will live in fear
of embargoes. We could endanger
our freedom as a sovereign na-
tion to act in foreign affairs."

"If we wait, and do not act,
then our factories will not be able
to keep our people on the job
with reduced supplies of fuel."

To meet the challenge, he said,
would require "painful" sacrifices
by everyone. But he said they
"will be gradual, realistic and
necessary. Above all, they will be
fair."

"No one will be asked to bear
an unfair burden," he said.

Mr. Carter, after previously
proclaiming that the energy crisis
is the most serious domestic
danger the nation faces, thrust
at the nation tonight a clear
choice—take hold or fade away.
"We can be sure," he said,
"that all the special interest
groups in the country will attack
the part of [his] plan that af-
fects them directly... if they suc-
ceed, then the burden on the
ordinary citizen, who is not or-
ganized into an interest group,
would be crushing."

"There should be only one test
for this program—whether it will
help our country."

Goals for 1985

He said he would detail his plan
in an address Wednesday night
to a joint session of Congress,
whose cooperation he solicited to-
night in the energy-saving plan.

However, the President listed
these goals which he set for 1985:

- Reduce the annual growth
rate in our demand for energy to
less than 2 per cent. It now is
5 per cent a year.

- Reduce gasoline consumption
by 10 per cent below its current
level. That means a net reduc-
tion, rather than a slowdown in
increasing consumption.

- Cut the portion of U.S. oil
that is imported—from a poten-
tial level of 16 million barrels to
6 million barrels a day.

- Establish a strategic petro-
leum reserve of a billion barrels,
more than a six-months' supply.

- Increase coal production by
about two-thirds to more than
1 billion tons a year.

- Increase 90 per cent of U.S.
homes and all new buildings.

- Use solar energy in more
than 2.5 million homes.

Mr. Carter said the federal gov-
ernment "will monitor our pro-
gress toward these goals year by
year" and will tighten conserva-
tion measures "if we fall behind."

"I can't tell you that these
measures will be easy," he said.
"But I think most of you realize that
a policy which does not ask for
changes or sacrifices would not
be an effective policy."

"This plan is essential to pro-
tect our jobs, our environment,
our standard of living and our
future."

Public Is Skeptical

In stressing the critical nature
of the world and national energy
shortage, Mr. Carter is fighting
against what polls have shown to
be great skepticism among Amer-
icans. The most recent Gallup
Poll on the subject found that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

mon Tightens Controls Admitting Palestinians

April 18 (NYT)—
ns carrying passports
Arab countries have
seder entry to Lebanon
cter travel regulations
the authorities here.
ust two months, a large
Palestinians carrying
Saudi Arabian, Ku-
other Arab passports
turned away from the
port. The passport
at their holders were
alentine and Lebanese
fused to give them the
dry visa usually grant-
igners.

ulations went into ef-
the airport was reopen-
November; it had been
several months during
war.

officials refused to
on the restrictions, in-
ut there had been no
the laws.

restrictions on Pale-
re in effect before the
ements were conclu-
ed. The agreements,
ght to govern Palesti-
se relations, includ-
residence and move-
ment, have given the
Organization a bigger
the handling of Pale-
s in Lebanon.

the agreements, Pale-
stinating Lebanon from
ld pass through a PLO
t.

Balance Upset
is suppression of Pale-
stines in Jordan in 1970
Palestinian civilians
illas left that country
ousands. Most eventu-
lly they way to Lebanon.
the Palestinian com-
about 400,000. Many
especially Christians,
this had upset the bal-
ance of the Lebanese
a between Christians
ens.

of the Palestinian new-
lined relatives living in
s camps throughout Leb-
e Cairo agreements gave
full control of the
chich have a population
0.

application of the Cairo
ts is now the main topic

in London
Palestinian

DN, April 18 (AP)—A
an who once studied in
being sought in the as-
on of former Yemeni.
Cadi (Judge) Abdullah
Scotland Yard said to-

olice raided 20 homes—
one in the London area
attempts to find Zohair
Alach. 22, a former stu-
aeronautical engineering.

James Neville, head of
terrorist squad, said the
and found "certain evi-
in a London hotel room
where Mr. Alach was
Mr. Hagri's wife and a
were also killed in the

in political discussions here. Presi-
dent Elias Sarkis is reported to
have set down what was described
as a "Lebanese interpretation" of
the flexible provisions of the
agreements.

The PLO has rejected the in-
terpretation, which is said to seek
to re-establish Lebanese control
over the camps and to insist that
they be largely disarmed, leaving
only five armed Palestinians to
provide security for every 1,000
inhabitants.

Rightist Christian leaders have
insisted on enforcing the Cairo
agreements in "letter and spirit."
They have also demanded that
only Palestinians registered in
the records of the United Nations
Relief and Works Agency for Pal-
estinian refugees—said to number
170,000—be allowed to stay here,
with the rest being sent to other
Arab countries.

Bolstered by Vote, Tindemans Seeks New Coalition Regime

BRUSSELS, April 18 (Reuters).
—Interparty discussions of a new
coalition government began here
today after yesterday's general
elections gave Belgium's biggest
party, the Social Christians, sig-
nificant gains but not an absolute
majority in parliament.

According to unofficial projec-
tions, Francophile "Tindemans"
Social Christians are likely to
have 79 seats—an increase of 7—
in the 212-member lower house,
the Chamber of Deputies.

The Socialists, with a probable
increase of one seat to 60, were
the only other party to increase
their strength. The Liberals held
steady at 33 members.

Mr. Tindemans, who is likely
to be asked to form the next
government, met with the out-
going Cabinet this morning to
discuss strategy for the days—
perhaps weeks—of political wran-
gling that lie ahead.

Later he went to the Royal
Palace here to hand in the formal
resignation of the outgoing coal-
ition regime comprising the Social
Christians and the rightist Lib-
erals.

A palace communiqué said
King Baudouin had accepted the
resignation and instructed the
coalition to remain in office on
a caretaker basis.

The King had been expected to
ask Mr. Tindemans to form the
next administration but political
sources said he could not do so
because all votes had not yet
been counted.

Leaving the palace, Mr. Tinde-
mans, who had said earlier that
the election proved that the Bel-
gians had confidence in him,
declined to answer newsmen's
questions.

But in the election campaign
he had said that he favored a
grand coalition of Social Chris-
tians, Liberals and Socialists. He
spoke of this trend continued,
the present political divisions
on the country's faltering
economy and on the long-stan-
ding dispute between the country's

Foreign Office Having Spell Of Trouble

LONDON, April 18 (Reu-
ters).—Foreign Secretary David
Owen is to face searching
questions in Parliament this
week—about the spelling abili-
ty of his officials.

Conservative MP Kenneth
Warren has found two mis-
takes in the latest issue of the
British passport. He wants
to know why Gibraltar is
spelled "Gibralter" and why
the French word for spouse,
épouse, appears as "epouse."

When an MP told the
passport office about the
errors, an official said: "Oh
really, have we? We spelled
Sweden wrong in the last
issue." They did. It appear-
ed as "Sweedn."

Moslems Losing Autonomy Bid in Philippine Vote

ZAMBOANGA, the Philippines,
April 18 (AP).—Early official
returns from voting in 13 south-
ern provinces today indicated an
overwhelming rejection of Mos-
lem rebel demands that they be
given control of the region.

It appeared, however, that a
boycott called by the rebellious
Moro National Liberation Front
kept many voters away from the
polls yesterday. A group from a
Zamboanga civic club compiling
returns said early figures showed
a turnout of no more than 40 to
45 per cent of the eligible voters
in the city.

Election Commissioner Fores
Barot said returns from 37.8 per
cent of the precincts in the
Zamboanga city area were run-
ning 10 to 1 against 9 proposals
to unite the 13 provinces into an
autonomous region over which
the Moro Front would have full
or partial control.

He said the same general mar-
gin favored a 10th proposal to
create an undefined autonomy
with the central government re-
taining control. Mr. Barot
said that, if this trend continued,
the present political divisions
would continue but with some au-
tonomous powers to be granted
by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Smith Given Mandate for Negotiations

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April
18.—Prime Minister Ian Smith
today won from his Rhodesian
Front party a mandate that al-
lows him to conduct majority-
rule negotiations but urges him
to "strive" to abide by the al-
l-white party's principles and po-
licies.

The somewhat qualified en-
dorsement of Mr. Smith's efforts
in seeking a settlement was
given in two resolutions passed
at a special one-day party con-
gress.

A beaming Mr. Smith said at
a news conference after the vote
that "there's no doubt in my
mind" the result represented a
firm mandate.

Mr. Smith said he is "happy"
for British and Rhodesian work-
ing committees to be formed and
start work with a view to the
possible staging of a conference
that would draft a majority-rule
constitution.

He said he and British For-
eign Secretary David Owen, who
ended a three-day visit to
Rhodesia yesterday, agreed that
much groundwork would be
needed before a U.S.-backed
constitutional conference could be
convened.

Right-wing delegates at the
congress had called for a fight to
the end against a black take-over,
party sources said.

But moderates argued that
black rule was inevitable and
there was no point in prolonging
the war against nationalist guer-
rillas.

The sources said that Mr. Smith
urged the congress to be realistic
in deciding whether to make
a stand against a black take-over.
He referred to an increasing white
exodus from Rhodesia and to
worsening economic and security
conditions.

Mr. Smith, who needed a two-
thirds majority of the 450 dele-
gates to the congress, said he had
been given "good healthy ma-
jorities" on the two crucial resolu-
tions.

The first resolution, passed by
422 votes to 25, said "Congress
accepts the need for a settlement
and urges the government to in-
sure that the rights of all com-
munities are meaningfully guar-
anteed."

The second, and most
vital, authorized the government
to negotiate a settlement but
urged it to "strive" to abide by
the principles and policies of the
party.

Wording Changed

The sources described this sec-
ond resolution as a highly "re-
vised" version of the schedu-
led resolution, which called for
the suspension of the party's
principles and policies. They said
the effect of the amended resolu-
tion remained the same although
the original wording was altered
to appease right-wingers.

Mr. Smith acknowledged that
the second resolution gives him
considerable latitude in negotiat-
ing a settlement and said,
"There's no doubt in my mind
that this is what the congress
wished me to do."

Patricia Hearst Does Not Contest Robbery Charges

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (UPI).
—Patricia Hearst today entered
a plea of "nolo contendere"—no
contest—to charges of committing
assault with a deadly weapon
and robbery. The assault charges
arose from a shooting incident at
a suburban sporting-goods store
in 1974.

Superior Court Judge William
Keene accepted the surprise plea
and scheduled for May 9 his im-
position of sentences.

In return for the plea, which
was arranged in an agreement
between the prosecutor and the
defense counsel, the state drop-
ped nine other charges, including
one of kidnapping.

The newspaper heiress, 23, is
appealing her conviction on bank-
robbery charges in San Francisco.
In that case, she has been sen-
tenced to seven years in prison.



Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto at his news conference in Lahore Sunday.

His Ouster Is Called Necessary

Bhutto Offer Rejected by His Foes

From Wire Dispatches

LAHORE, Pakistan, April 17.—
The opposition Pakistan National
Alliance rejected today Prime
Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's new
offer for settlement of the coun-
try's six-week-old political crisis.

The nine-party alliance said
that Mr. Bhutto "is not a law-
ful prime minister" and President
Fazal Elahi Choudhry should re-
move him. The PNA's General
Council said in a resolution that
because of election-rigging Mr.
Bhutto is a usurper of his office
and "the so-called national and
provincial assemblies are unlaw-
ful gatherings."

Thousands of demonstrators
paraded in Lahore today, de-
manding the resignation of Mr.
Bhutto.

PNA leaders were carried
shoulder-high through the main
streets by chanting supporters.
Steel-helmeted police with rifles
watched in silence but made no
attempt to interfere. Between
20,000 and 30,000 persons took
part in one of the biggest demon-
strations seen in Lahore since the
PNA began sponsoring protests
throughout the country, against
Mr. Bhutto's return to power for
a five-year term. At least 100
persons are said to have died in
street clashes growing out of
protests after the March 7 elec-
tion results.

The PNA General Council met
today to consider Mr. Bhutto's
offer yesterday to introduce laws

for Islamization of Pakistan's
society and legal system and to
dissolve the provincial legislatures
so that the opposition might par-
ticipate in new provincial elec-
tions.

Mr. Bhutto, 49, said that if the
opposition received a majority in
the aggregate vote cast in the
provincial assembly elections for
Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the
North-West Frontier, he also
would have the newly elected Na-
tional Assembly dissolved and or-
der new general elections.

But the PNA Council, reassert-
ing that the National Assembly is
already known to be illegal, re-
jected Mr. Bhutto's offer in its
entirety, adding PNA president
Nasrullah Khan said at a
crowded news conference.

The PNA chief said the first
demand of the people was that
Mr. Bhutto, having been re-elec-
ted Prime Minister by an illegal
National Assembly, "should quit
his office without delay."

"The general council wishes to
reiterate that the PNA does not
recognize Bhutto as the lawful
prime minister since March 8 and
is not prepared to enter into any
dialogue with him."

Mr. Khan added:
"The only demand relating to
Bhutto is that, as his guilt in
rigging the election of March 7
is established by all constitutional,
legal, political and moral
standards, he should quit the of-
fice of the prime minister which
he is holding unlawfully and clear
the way for fresh elections."

He said that no strategems
would succeed in deflecting the
people from this demand and
the people were determined to
adopt every possible democratic
means to achieve it.

"New elections will have to be
arranged by President Choudhry
by the use of his inherent con-
stitutional powers and the law of
necessity in an unprecedented
situation."

The PNA council said the
Islamization of the society will
be accomplished by elected rep-
resentatives who come into of-
fice through clean elections.
Its resolution also said: "The
evidence of rigging of the elec-
tions has been brought out in
every inquiry that the Election
Commission has held on its own
initiative so far."

The Election Commission has
removed four members of Mr.
Bhutto's Pakistan People's party,
including a former Cabinet min-
ister, in four investigations that
it has completed so far.

As the PNA vowed to continue
its agitation against the govern-
ment, Mr. Bhutto returned to
Rawalpindi today after spend-
ing 11 days here. During his stay
in Lahore, the second biggest city
of Pakistan, at least 30 PNA
demonstrators were killed by po-
lice in the worst toll of post-
election disturbances here.

Brezhnev and EEC Reject Intervention in Africa

Kinshasa Claims Decisive Attack

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, April 18 (NYT).—
Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev
warned today that countries seek-
ing to "meddle" in the current
fighting in Zaïre would bear full
responsibility for whatever con-
sequences followed.

"If a new and dangerous source
of tensions emerges in the center
of Africa, the entire responsibility
will fall on those who violate one
of the basic principles for inter-
state relations—the principle of
noninterference in domestic af-
fairs," Mr. Brezhnev said.

The Soviet party chief avoided
naming specific countries, al-
though he spoke of "attempts
undertaken by the imperialist
forces and their henchmen to in-
terfere in the domestic military
conflict of Zaïre." He also side-
stepped suggesting what the con-
sequences of involvement might
be.

His ambiguity seemed intended
to avoid locking Moscow into an
awkward diplomatic position on
the issue. But Mr. Brezhnev was
evidently articulating the Krem-
lin's displeasure with French and
U.S. material aid and Moroccan
troops recently dispatched to
help the regime of President

Mobutu Sese Seko repel an in-
vasion from Angola in Zaïre's
Shaba Province, formerly Ka-
tanga.

The Soviet press has contended
that the fighting in the former
Belgian colony has resulted from
a purely internal "popular upris-
ing" and not an invasion, as the
Zaïre government has said. Mos-
cow has also denied Soviet or
Cuban assistance in training and
equipping the anti-government
forces.

The official party newspaper
Pravda contended in a commen-
tary today that "imperialist cir-
cles" were trying to disrupt Afri-
can unity and shore up Western
economic interests in the region.
The press agency Tass later
charged in another commentary
that the same "circles" in the
West were trying to draw the
Arab countries into the Zaïre
conflict. Tass mentioned not on-
ly the presence of Moroccan
troops but also reports that Egyp-
tian forces might be airlifted in
as well.

Mr. Brezhnev delivered his re-
marks today in a short speech at
a formal dinner for Syrian Presi-
dent Hafez Assad in Moscow.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nine's Ministers Meet in London

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, April 18.—Foreign
ministers of the European Eco-
nomic Community discussed to-
day the fighting in Zaïre and
said they rejected "any action by
any state aimed at setting up a
sphere of influence in Africa."

The warning, in a general
declaration on Africa, seemed to
be aimed at the Soviet Union. It
was issued a day after British
Prime Minister James Callaghan
told Moscow in a speech in the
Hague that too much involvement
in Africa could endanger East-
West détente.

The foreign ministers of the
nine Common Market nations
specifically called on outside pow-
ers to refrain from intervening
in the internal affairs of Zaïre,
now being attacked by forces hos-
tile to President Mobutu Sese
Seko.

At a four-hour meeting here
today, the ministers expressed
support for the Nigerian govern-
ment's efforts to mediate in the
Zaïrian dispute.

Judge Named to Probe His Activities

Sanjay Gandhi's Passport Is Seized

NEW DELHI, April 18 (AP)—India's new government in the passport of Sanjay Gandhi, the son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and named a judge to investigate his financial dealings and alleged abuse of Mrs. Gandhi's influence.

Confiscation of the passport prevents Mr. Gandhi, 30, from leaving the country.

Local newspapers said the government also picked up the passport of Bansi Lal, Mrs. Gandhi's defense minister. Home Minister Charan Singh indicated that the reports were correct.

Sale of Land
Former Supreme Court Justice H.R. Khanna was named to head an investigation into Maruti Private Ltd., a big automobile plant set up by Mr. Gandhi with

government assistance. The plant never started production.

Mr. Khanna was in line for promotion to chief justice in January but Mrs. Gandhi picked a judge junior to him.

Former Justice Jagmohan Reddy was named to head an inquiry into Mr. Lal's dealings. The former defense minister was one of Mr. Gandhi's closest associates and is accused of arranging the sale of the land for his automobile plant at far below the market value.

Another former member of the Supreme Court, one-time Chief Justice J.C. Shah, was named to head an investigation into alleged excesses and abuses of power during Mrs. Gandhi's 21 months of emergency rule that ended with her defeat in the parliamentary election last month.

Mr. Singh told reporters that he had given orders that government documents needed for the investigations be guarded after it was called to his attention that evidence might be destroyed.

Asked about reports that Mr. Lal, the former defense minister, wanted to meet him, Mr. Singh said: "It is slanderous if he believes he can influence me by seeing me."

State Assemblies
The four-week-old government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, meanwhile, demanded the dissolution of state assemblies and new elections in nine Indian states ruled at the state level by the Congress party.

The controversial move by the new central government was evidently aimed at consolidating its rule.

Poles of the Congress party won decisively in the nine states in the March elections for the National Parliament and as a result, Mr. Singh told a conference, "a climate of uncertainty has come to prevail in these states."

Congress party members charged that the new government was seeking to "destabilize" legally elected state governments by unconstitutional means.

Tanzania Again Orders Border With Kenya Shut

DAR ES SALAAM, April 18 (UPI)—Home Affairs Minister Hassan Moyo ordered Tanzania's border with Kenya closed today.

The Shihata quoted Mr. Moyo as telling border guards at Dugui, in Tanzania's Tanga region, that "Tanzanians who are in Kenya will not be allowed to return home and Kenyans in Tanzania will not be allowed to cross the border to return to their homes."

Tanzania closed its border with Kenya in February after the collapse of the jointly owned East African Airways Corp. At the time Tanzania accused Kenya of "sabotaging" jointly owned institutions of the East African community.

Since then people have been permitted to cross the border by land only after receiving permission from a police official on the Tanzanian side. Shihata quoted Mr. Moyo as saying today that "from now onward no one will be permitted to issue such permission."

EEC Issues Africa Policy

(Continued from Page 1)
for the peoples of southern Africa. They expressed their support for the principles of territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, which have always been upheld by the United Nations and OAU (Organization of African Unity) and which should be respected in the case of Zaire, where they will encourage the Nigerian government's mediation.

The other major topic was the stand to be adopted on human rights at the 35-nation Belgrade conference in June. This conference was set up to monitor the results of the 1975 Helsinki declaration on détente.

The ministers agreed to keep up steady pressure on the Soviet Union to implement the human rights pledge. They also opted to avoid any provocative campaign that could be construed as an anti-Soviet crusade.

Brezhnev Honored

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI)—Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, 70, has become the No. 1 member of the Soviet Young Communist League (Komsomol) in a Kremlin ceremony.

His policy is tied to the belief that Americans will use less energy if they must pay higher prices for it, which some observers regard as a questionable assumption.

Lists Principles
The President's half-hour address also listed these 10 "fundamental principles" of his national energy plan:

First, "we can have an effective and comprehensive energy policy only if the government takes responsibility for it and if the people understand the seriousness of the challenge and are willing to make sacrifices," he said.

"The second principle is that healthy economic growth must continue. Only by saving energy can we maintain our standard of living and keep our people at work. An effective conservation program will create hundreds of thousands of new jobs."

"The third principle is that we must protect the environment. Our energy problems have the same cause as our environmental problems—wasteful use of resources. Conservation helps us solve both at once."

"The fourth principle is that we must reduce our vulnerability to potentially devastating embargoes. We can protect ourselves from uncertain supplies by reducing our demand for oil, making the most of our abundant resources such as coal, and developing a strategic petroleum reserve."

"The fifth principle is that we must be fair. Our solutions must ask equal sacrifices from every region, every class of people, every interest group. Industry will have to do its part to conserve, just as consumers will. The energy producers deserve fair treatment, but we will not let the oil companies profiteer."

"The sixth principle, and the cornerstone of our policy, is to reduce demand through conservation. Our emphasis on conservation is a clear difference between this plan and other merely encouraged crisis production efforts. Conservation is the quickest, cheapest, most practical source of energy."

"The seventh principle is that prices should generally reflect the true replacement cost of energy. We are only cheating ourselves if



BLOCKADE—Protesters against Concorde landings at Kennedy Airport lined up cars Sunday to halt traffic to the airport. Their efforts were only modestly successful.

Weekly Concorde Protests Vowed in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 18 (Reuters).—New Yorkers opposed to the Concorde say that they will return in force to Kennedy International Airport every week if necessary in their campaign to block landing rights for the French-English supersonic airliner here.

The demonstrators made the threat yesterday after largely failing to snarl traffic around the airport by driving their cars slowly on streets approaching the airport.

A protest leader said that many were discouraged by a court ban on the demonstration issued Friday.

The demonstrators predicted that about 2,000 cars would clog the roads. A similar protest in February of last year severely jammed access to the airport.

The demonstration was intended to bring local fears about Concorde noise to the attention of federal Judge Milton Pollack, who is to hear arguments April 28 on whether the airliner should be granted landing rights at Kennedy Airport.

Police of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy Airport, foiled yesterday's protest by breaking up the protest convoy into small groups of cars. This kept traffic moving.

Officials said that airline passengers were delayed a maximum of 45 minutes in arriving and leaving the airport.

Reactions Mixed
NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—The latest Gallup Poll has found that among Americans who had "heard or read about the debate" over the Concorde, 43 per cent believed that the plane should be allowed to land in the United States, while 39 per cent were opposed to the idea. Eighteen per cent were undecided.

The 1,550 adults in the poll were asked, "What is your opinion—should the Concorde be permitted to land or not permitted to land at airports in the United States?" Seventy-five per cent said they "knew about the issue."

However, when they were asked, "Would you favor or oppose permitting the Concorde to land at the major airport nearest here?" there was a significant change in opinion. Forty-nine per cent said that they opposed that proposition while 37 per cent approved and 14 per cent voiced no opinion.

The survey also found that those who were the most likely to be affected by the Concorde's landing patterns objected to it most. Persons who live in cities with more than 500,000 population, the metropolitan areas most likely to have airports large enough to handle the Concorde, are the most opposed to allowing the plane to land near them, the survey indicated.

Carter Warns U.S. of Energy 'Catastrophe'

(Continued from Page 1)
fewer than half those questioned regard the energy situation as "very serious."

Other opinion polls have reported widespread suspicion that the whole energy "crisis" is a plot cooked up by the big oil companies for profit. A study made for NBC recently found that nearly two-thirds of those polled believe last winter's natural gas shortage was a hoax.

In the face of such evidence, Mr. Carter must be persuaded indeed to reverse this view and drive home the message that there is a genuine and serious depletion of natural fuel and that such American energy must carry out drastic conservation.

While Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford spoke of an energy "crisis" after the 1973 Arab oil boycott, Mr. Carter is making the first presidential effort to explain why such a shortage exists.

His policy is tied to the belief that Americans will use less energy if they must pay higher prices for it, which some observers regard as a questionable assumption.

Lists Principles
The President's half-hour address also listed these 10 "fundamental principles" of his national energy plan:

First, "we can have an effective and comprehensive energy policy only if the government takes responsibility for it and if the people understand the seriousness of the challenge and are willing to make sacrifices," he said.

"The second principle is that healthy economic growth must continue. Only by saving energy can we maintain our standard of living and keep our people at work. An effective conservation program will create hundreds of thousands of new jobs."

"The third principle is that we must protect the environment. Our energy problems have the same cause as our environmental problems—wasteful use of resources. Conservation helps us solve both at once."

"The fourth principle is that we must reduce our vulnerability to potentially devastating embargoes. We can protect ourselves from uncertain supplies by reducing our demand for oil, making the most of our abundant resources such as coal, and developing a strategic petroleum reserve."

"The fifth principle is that we must be fair. Our solutions must ask equal sacrifices from every region, every class of people, every interest group. Industry will have to do its part to conserve, just as consumers will. The energy producers deserve fair treatment, but we will not let the oil companies profiteer."

"The sixth principle, and the cornerstone of our policy, is to reduce demand through conservation. Our emphasis on conservation is a clear difference between this plan and other merely encouraged crisis production efforts. Conservation is the quickest, cheapest, most practical source of energy."

"The seventh principle is that prices should generally reflect the true replacement cost of energy. We are only cheating ourselves if

Reactions Divided

Carter's Energy Plan Sealed Bound for Battles in Congress

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—President Carter's energy program is likely to lead to one of the most bitter legislative battles in decades, according to influential members of Congress and knowledgeable staff members.

In interviews last week, they foresaw a situation in which a president could well be rebuffed by a Congress controlled by his own party, in which traditional alliances could be fractured because of regional differences and in which virtually every senator and representative would have to tread a perilous path among competing special-interest groups.

Reaction in the dominant three of those groups—the oil, coal and auto industries—varied from shock to fear. Oil men in Houston said they feared the President's proposals would lead to a sharp recession in some areas of the industry. Spokesmen for the auto makers were apprehensive about the possible effect on car sales and employment. And the president of the National Coal Association said the coal policy outline he had seen "is not going to work" because it included no environmental concessions.

In the interviews in Congress, the prevailing view was that senators and representatives would reject a steep tax on gasoline and that other sections of the program that would raise fuel prices faced an uphill struggle as coalitions formed among opponents of the various proposals.

However, most of the congressmen and aides who were interviewed said it was possible for Mr. Carter to win enactment of much of his plan if he played off his political chips on precisely the right square.

Since Congress was in recess last week, many important senators and representatives were not in town and could not be reached by telephone. Others would not speak for the record until they had seen the final version of the plan and had a chance to study it.

The plan's basic thesis is this: Raising energy prices, as Mr. Carter proposes to do, creates an incentive to use less—by turning down the thermostat, installing insulation, shifting to a smaller car, taking the bus to work, raising the temperature setting on the air conditioner, drying clothes on the backyard line, emptying and shutting off the refrigerator during summer vacation.

Aid to Householders
As a sweetener and spur, the administration will ask Congress to pay part of the cost to householders or businesses of storm windows, solar heating panels, insulation, more efficient boilers and other energy-saving equipment. Congress is believed to be well disposed to grant such tax credits and to go along with an increase in the funding for Mr. Carter's program of outright payments for winter-weatherization of the homes of the very poor.

However, from those who were interviewed, it was possible to conclude that most members of Congress support parts of the administration's proposal and oppose others. In general, the support was expressed rather grudgingly, while the opposition was vehement.

For example, Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., who is normally a supporter of the plan, said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Charles McNair, D-Ind., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices.

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan's proposal to raise gasoline prices. He said that he was "not sure" whether he would support the plan

Subcontinental Democracy

There is irony in the fact that in the Indian subcontinent, India, after emerging from Mrs. Indira Gandhi's "emergency" into a free election, defeated Mrs. Gandhi and was hailed for its return to democracy, while Pakistan, after what Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called its "first completely democratic civilian election," has been so strained by charges of ballot-rigging that its governmental future is widely acknowledged as far from clear.

To be sure, the opposition that failed to win the Pakistani election is about as complex and internally divided as the opposition that won the Indian election. Both countries confront basic tensions, though India, for the time being, is facing them more philosophically than Pakistan. Mr. Bhutto is seeking to enhance the Moslem quality of his government, the chief unifying factor of his country; India's new Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, is trying to overcome the medley of language and local issues that split his coalition (and India) by emphasizing the evils of the past Congress party government, and its members, including the unpopular son of Indira Gandhi, Sanjay.

But while there are many differences, past and present, in the political conditions in India and Pakistan, the two have one thing in common: Both sought to carry the parties that won independence—which contained many social, economic and ideological divisions—into the government of the states

that had won independence; both depended, at the outset, on the personal magic of such leaders as Jawaharlal Nehru, in India, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah in Pakistan.

The Pakistani experience was rougher than that of India: Jinnah died in 1948; his successor as national leader, Liaquat Ali Khan, was assassinated in 1951. While India had a tendency to turn to the London School of Economics, Pakistan preferred Sandhurst, and it had a succession of generals. Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan, between 1953 and 1971, ending in wars with India that finally split Bangladesh (East Pakistan) away from the rest of the country. So Mr. Bhutto's task, although he did well in restoring both Pakistan and its relations with Bangladesh after the latest war, must deal with many complex issues in restoring popular government.

The subcontinent's major tragedy was the split between the Moslems and the Hindus and Sikhs that led to the battles over Kashmir and Bangladesh. But the chief contribution of this split—apart from the many who died in early riots and later wars—to the problem was that it delayed and often diverted the development of modern states in lands that are heavily populated and none too rich in resources. That Pakistan, Bangladesh and India succeed in meeting their numerous problems, the world must hope, and assist. But the answer can really only come from the peoples involved, and their leaders—and it is not an answer that can now be guessed.

Wrong Turn in Brazil

The evolution of Brazil had been one of the more encouraging trends in the Western Hemisphere. Economically, despite unspeakable poverty, the nation's dream of industrialization is well on the way to being realized and its ambition to become a world power is realistic. Politically, despite military rule and repression, a commitment to liberalization had been evident in recent years. But now there is cause for concern.

The principal party of opposition to Brazil's right-wing military regime, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, has come to stand for nonviolence and democratic values, gaining widespread support among the people and the confidence of important sections of the business community. Building on this trend, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, who became President in 1974, took important steps toward the restoration of democratic life. He was helped by the opposition leaders and they in turn profited from his reforms, notably at the ballot box. But in the past few weeks, alarmed by the Democratic Movement's electoral progress

and fearful of its growing influence, Gen. Geisel has suddenly lurched from the road of liberalization.

On April 1, the Congress was shut down after failing to adopt some government-sponsored judicial reforms. And on Thursday, Gen. Geisel decreed new electoral procedures that guarantee the dominance of the President's ruling group and kill all hope for political diversity in the foreseeable future. Then, ritually, he reopened Congress.

The Democratic Movement has so far reacted to these developments with its customary moderation. But its good faith now appears to have been betrayed and the comments of its leaders are increasingly marked by despair. The latest government moves will further compromise the moderates and may even lead to the disintegration of the Brazilian Democratic Movement. That would surely tarnish Brazil's economic achievements and undermine both the value and significance of its emerging power in the hemisphere and the rest of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sleekit, Tim'rous Seismographs

Out on the California desert, a colony of mice has been placed in artificial burrows where its activities are watched closely by various electronic devices. The goal: to see if these little animals know something that human beings should know—and don't. The project, funded by the Geological Survey, is not frivolous. There is some evidence that certain kinds of animals, mice among them, begin to behave in unusual ways shortly before earthquakes strike. After years in which such tales were pooh-poohed, many scientists now take the evidence seriously enough to justify a full-scale investigation.

This interest in animals and earthquakes is not new. Reports of unusual behavior by various species prior to earthquakes go back almost 200 years. But these reports were widely disregarded until the Chinese, who have done a great deal of earthquake research in recent years, claimed to have connected odd behavior of creatures as different as snakes and birds with the timing of earthquakes. While there is still great skepticism about those claims, there is substantially less

than there was a decade ago. And given the need for a reliable system of predicting earthquakes, the mice (and some other animals whose behavior is also being monitored) are worth checking out.

There would be considerable irony in a discovery that mice, of all things, have the ability to know something about the earth that all of mankind's sophisticated equipment has not revealed. We might have to start being nice to the mice—at least a few of them. And it would open up, at least for some people, questions about those other old wives' tales that all of us learned in our childhoods couldn't possibly be true—about the groundhog and spring, the mule and rain, the cattle and tornadoes and what have you. We're not sure that would be a good development. There's much less evidence—in fact, practically none—to support any of those tales. But, given the public's need to know (about earthquakes), our best wishes go to the mice—and to the mice-watchers as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The German Terrorists

The murder of the chief German public prosecutor has underscored the danger of terrorism in that country. There is a tendency in the Bundestag to play down the risk by comparison with those attaching to infringements of the Constitution aimed at aiding the fight against terror. This is understandable against the background of Germany's Nazi past, and in any case, the situa-

tion is not at the present time anything like a national emergency. But it is questionable whether the German public has sufficient realization of how potentially dangerous the terrorists are. There are enough of these desperadoes still at large to create a situation like that in Northern Ireland, given the chance. And if that were to happen, the effects on the political climate in the Federal Republic would be incalculable.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 19, 1902

LONDON—There was considerable excitement yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of the Hotel Cecil, which is rapidly filling up with the usual spring crowd of Americans. A fire was discovered in a room on the eighth floor of the hotel. There was a great deal of smoke and people yelling in the streets. A bucket brigade was formed by the servants and the fire was out by the time the firemen arrived. There were no casualties.

Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1927

NEW YORK—A half-day strike in New York, to enforce the demand for the retrial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, whom Judge Webster Thayer about a week ago sentenced to die during the week of July 10 for the murder of a paymaster at South Braintree, Mass., seven years ago, has been fixed for June 15, pending ratification by the trade union conference to be held on April 23. The claim of the promoters is to call for a simultaneous world-wide strike.



Chinese Policy: Faster Than Carter Planned

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON—Relations between the United States and China have been so delicate and difficult for so long that one of the early recommendations that President Carter got from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser, was not to rush into the China question. They said the United States should first deal with the Middle East, strategic arms limitations, Panama, Cyprus, Europe, Japan, nuclear proliferation and then, around the middle of 1977, look at China.

Not only is that time of the year approaching, but other factors seem to be pushing the United States and China into closer dealings than first planned or expected. At many levels and on many issues there is what the diplomats call "movement" toward each other. It is a long way from normalization but it appears to be heading that way.

Among developments that are pushing the two nations together: the strains with the Soviet Union. Mr. Vance's unsuccessful trip to Moscow to discuss resumption of arms limitations talks made the China connection more attractive to many officials. Thus they "upgraded" a previously scheduled congressional trip to Peking by adding Chip Carter, the President's son, along with Michael Oksenberg, from Mr. Brzezinski's office, and a State Department China expert, Stapleton Roy, to the party. Mr. Vance had a well publicized meeting with the leaders of the U.S. trade group most interested in achieving normal relations with Peking and permitted his meeting with Huang Chen, the head of China's liaison office in Washington, to be made public.

No Easy Way

But even if the Chinese-American relationship were good, and the Soviet-American relationship under strain, there is no easy method or device for instant Peking-Washington rapprochement; the administration has not yet decided what to do.

The historical background in brief is this: In 1950, the Communists seized effective control of mainland China. The government of Chiang Kai-shek fled to Taiwan, took it over by force and has ruled there ever since.

China's son took power after Chiang's death in 1975. The United States commitment to the "Republic of China" on Taiwan increased as a result of the anti-Peking fervor of the Korean war. In 1954, Washington and Taipei signed a mutual security treaty that was ratified in 1955 and which still is in effect. It provided an American military cover for Taiwan against a Communist military attack. In 1971, the Nixon administration broke the freeze in relations with Peking. In February, 1972, while in China, Mr. Nixon and the Chinese issued the Shanghai communiqué that said "they believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the world."

Mr. Nixon, in addition, it was charged last week, told the late Prime Minister Chou En-lai that he intended in his second term to carry out normalization. Watergate forced him to scrap that pledge and Gerald Ford, equally worried about losing conservative support, did not normalize ties when he visited China in 1975. But even if they had decided to "normalize" how would they have done it? Some of the ideas that have been discussed go back many years; others are more recent. These are some of them:

Two Chinas: Many Americans have always been attracted to a pragmatic approach: There is a mainland, Communist China, and a second "China" of Nationalists and Taiwanese on Taiwan. Why not just recognize Peking as "the" government of China, and Taipei as the capital of the government of Taiwan? Taiwan has a not insignificant population of 16.5 million, and a strong economy.

No Challenge

Neither Peking nor Taiwan accepts the "two Chinas" policy. The Shanghai communiqué of February, 1972, noted that the United States had asserted that

since both mainland and Taiwan Chinese claim there is only one China, the United States would not challenge this view and espouse a "two-China" policy.

This is an important issue for Peking. If the concept of "two Chinas" were accepted, Peking would be violating international law if it tried to use force to "liberate" Taiwan. The Chinese, in the Shanghai document, asserted that Taiwan was only a province, that how it was freed from the imperialist yoke was an "internal affair" of China, and that no other country, meaning the United States, should interfere, even if military force were used.

The United States, which was not wedded to any formula, nevertheless expressed the hope that union could be brought about as the result of a "peaceful settlement."

Zone of Peace: Because of the U.S. desire for settling the Taiwan question peacefully, some experts have talked about a "zone of peace" being established between Taiwan and the mainland, in effect, ruling out a military invasion. This clearly would question Peking's claim to have complete sovereignty over the area, but some Americans believe it would allow Peking a face-saving way to avoid the use of force.

It is widely believed that Peking desires normal relations with the United States, thereby increasing economic and other ties, and in effect increasing the probability of U.S. security assistance, if needed, against the Russians. And China must also recognize by now that full normalization will be difficult for Mr. Carter unless the U.S. Congress is convinced that Taiwan's security will not be undermined once the

United States abrogates the security pact.

A Vietnam-type solution: Those who believe that better relations with Peking are crucial to U.S. interests have advocated what is in effect a Vietnam-style approach: Give Taiwan a sufficient store of military supplies, maintain trade—as have the Japanese and others—and let it fend for itself against Peking. Even if Peking overwhelmed the island, the United States could say it had done what it could.

But even if the Carter administration were cynical about Taiwan, and there is no sign that it is, many in Congress would probably be angered by the appearance of "selling out" Taiwan. The Chinese Nationalists, while nowhere as influential as they were in the 1950s and 1960s, still have many friends who believe that they should not be forgotten by the United States.

The S Of Li In Reso

By Anthon

NEW YORK—On is the season of herring that come sea every spring the backwaters of Dropped fresh in make wonderfully d but they are rea their roe.

Norman Benson ing for eleven m people remember. now, and still he c his dory and sp across the cove, is pulled in, the many of the little is a poor haul.

It there are few the pond this year about Soviet traw reason. The Tar sized las we southeast of Nan tons of alewives—J calls them river hold. That is allowed in the nea ing zone, which because factory s hausting stocks of seemed inexhaust

Powerful

If New England powerful symbol historic resources, redwoods have a s there, too, the st save what is left seemed a resource

The logging co unions want to go last giant redwo nounce as "elit want to save the economic worrie have to be respel is a fact that the away there are of the tall tree in sight. The es over fishing right, environmentalis, testily alike to reality of contemp is bumping up ag of some resources used without any the supply was fin It is a psychol much as a physie day some little of consequence if a Nepalese are runn their traditional dinners in a New cost \$25. In a doz and serious, we b a sense that there

But being hun awareness when i livelihood or our c title studies do n Japanese or the F their pursuit, fo ginal economic e remaining whales. the crucial role p by we every doc an developers a unions from wan last ones in.

Unpleasant

This resistance truth is the obs fronts President undertakes what be his adminis tration, to give th c ing, the eno is trying to do i habits into the realities, or with reality before low —but it is an politically and ps a Gallup poll s than half the A even believe the us every probl comes after a w hundreds of thous out schools or job was no natural g.

Ralph Nader h a telling exampl to accept reality. Ident said a new Central Intelliged "deeply distur of oil shortages, skepticism. It sc he said, as thoug panies and the p tries were cooking justly higher pri There is not a crisis," Nader said Press. "There monopoly crisis."

Blaming conspir ural instinct, but hoped that a pe lignant as Ralph avoid the tempt delicate instance. Conservatives as to the energy pr move all controls system produes Nader, they refuse reasons to face the that the world es longer produce em escalating dema ahead, there is n strong conservati

Henry Katzew, a correspondent for South African newspapers, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman
Katharine G. Arthur Ochs Sc

Publisher
Robert R. Eckert

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Barry Bashir, Senior, Editorial Writer

Japan Trade Surplus Sets Record

on Wire Dispatches

April 18.—A surprisingly favorable data reported today—high trade surplus for the first overall balance—has announced a sharp cut in its bank rate and economic growth and more imports.

The surplus last month of the 1976 fiscal year, \$1.58 billion from \$1.25 billion in 1975. The overall surplus in 1976 was \$1.36 billion, up from \$1.25 billion in 1975. The overall surplus in 1976 was \$1.36 billion, up from \$1.25 billion in 1975.

The discount rate cut, though ostensibly aimed at boosting private capital spending, will probably have minimal direct impact on such spending, but may help the psychological mood among businessmen, bank analysts said. There is already considerable credit available, they point out, but little corporate demand.

The second reduction in the bank rate within five weeks surprised the dealers in the foreign exchange market.

The dollar quickly strengthened to 275.30 yen after the cut was announced. The dollar had been trading between 272.35 to 273.90 yen. Volume was fairly active with spot turnover at \$771 million and combined forward and swap trading at \$774 million.

Recent announcements have shown that industrial activity in Japan is strong. In February, and that bank deposits were at a record high in March, and for the fiscal year, adding to political and business concern.

U.K. Warns Japan Policy Endangering Free Trade

By John Saar

TOKYO, April 18 (AP).—Export-hungry Japan received a stern warning from British Trade Secretary Kenneth Delors today to change its trading policies or risk destruction of the world's free trade structure.

Noting his government's "deep concern" over the world economy, Mr. Delors said "the danger that... the open trading system will be eroded, at first perhaps, only at the margins, but then ever more rapidly and decisively."

Open trading was imperiled, he said, when a nation put temporarily weak industries in other countries out of business, caused large-scale unemployment and yet did not accept imports on "anything like a reciprocal scale."

In a remarkably strong speech, he attacked Japan and West Germany by name for accumulating trade surpluses and thereby contributing to unemployment and economic difficulties in other countries.

"If by competitive processes the employment situation in trading partners is seriously worsened," he warned, "that will increasingly endanger the whole system."

Britain ran a \$700-million deficit with Japan in 1976 and Mr. Delors complained British exports were handicapped by discriminatory charges, high tariffs, overpricing and general Japanese resistance.

"In the end we are all nation states and the prime responsibility of nation states is towards their own people, not to the abstract ideal of free trade. Free trade is best. But under political pressures its survival is not inevitable," he warned.

"You must expect that from now on we will be calculating free trade as a risk, not as a certainty," he said.

He said that Japan particularly will understand this change in emphasis because it has long been an important element in trade policy in Japan.

U.K. Trade Deficit Widens To £232 Million in March

LONDON, April 18 (AP).—Britain's foreign trade deficit, which had narrowed sharply in February, swelled again in March to £232 million, the government announced today.

This was an increase from February's £189-million deficit of imports over exports but not as serious as January's deficit of £322 million.

After taking into account Britain's net surplus of £220 million on "invisible" factors like banking, shipping and tourism, the March current-account deficit was £112 million compared to a surplus of £31 million the month before.

Exports a Record

March exports reached a record total of £2,498 billion, up 3.7 per cent. But imports increased more than 4 per cent to £2,730 billion.

A spokesman for the Department of Trade said that "well-known erratic items" and a strike at British Leyland—which cost £25 million in lost exports alone—contributed to the increased trade gap.

Among the erratic elements, exports of ships rose by \$11 million and imports surged by \$98 million, leaving a net increase in the deficit of \$87 million, he said.

Oil exports rose \$28 million, while crude imports slumped by \$26 million, resulting in a net boost of \$54 million to a total March oil trade deficit of \$254 million. These elements were somewhat offset, the spokesman said, by increased exports of aircraft and diamonds.

EEC Backs IMF Plan for Special Fund

\$500-Million Loan Also Set for Italy

LUXEMBOURG, April 18 (AP).—Plans for creating a special drawing facility of about \$14 billion proposed by the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Johannes Witteveen, won broad approval today from the nine EEC member states, West German Finance Minister Hans Apel reported.

The special facility was discussed as part of the ministers' preparation for the IMF interim committee meeting in Washington April 28-29.

Mr. Apel said the special funds are to be raised half from oil-producing countries and half from industrialized countries.

Essentially, he said, only the United States, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland are seen as potential contributors to the special facility from the side of industrialized nations.

Under Mr. Witteveen's plans, the special facility is to be made available to countries of the Third World and industrialized nations in balance-of-payments difficulties.

He said that in approving Mr. Witteveen's plans the EEC would insist that any loans made available from the special facility would carry stringent conditions that the borrower must accept.

He said the committee decided against any increase in the IMF's special drawing rights (SDRs). He implied that the United States would also be opposed to such an increase, which could unnecessarily raise international liquidity.

The EEC was divided, however, on the problem of increasing IMF quotas. Mr. Apel told reporters.

He said the Netherlands and West Germany are firmly opposed to increasing quotas more than 20 to 25 per cent while Britain and Italy would like to see as much as a 50-per-cent quota rise and the IMF itself an increase of as much as 100 per cent.

According to the West Germans and the Dutch, a quota increase beyond 25 per cent would automatically lead to a redistribution of the quotas among IMF members. This, Mr. Apel added, would be a long, drawn-out process that could take years before agreement is reached.

Italian Loan Approved

The ministers also formally approved a \$500-million loan for Italy.

Mr. Apel said the EEC Commission will now seek to raise the funds on the international capital market.

The total amount is to be made available to Italy in one payment and not staggered, as is the case with the \$850-million loan from the IMF that was approved Saturday (EFT, April 18).

The EEC loan was sought by Italy after Britain withdrew its \$485-million contribution to the EEC medium-term credit of \$1.85 billion granted Italy in December 1974. Italy repaid Britain last December.

If Lance Talks, Carter Means It

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—Bert Lance disarmed one of the capital's most cynical audiences the other day by inviting career budget officials to turn their hands to graffiti.

"As we say down in Georgia," the director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) told subordinates, "you can write this on the wall, spit on it and walk away from it. We are going to balance the budget in 1981."

The objective was familiar. So was the massive federal deficit. Professional budget architects might have greeted the director's declaration with silent decision. Instead they were cheered by it, because there is a growing presumption here that when Thomas Bert Lance talks, Jimmy Carter means it.

Mr. Lance, a 45-year-old banker and politician from Calhoun, Ga., was called "one of the closest friends I have in the world" by Mr. Carter. The President put his friend in charge of the two fundamental domestic goals of the Carter administration—a balanced budget and executive branch reorganization.

Lets of Clout

But Mr. Lance's clout has nonetheless surprised even White House aides in its scope and persistence. The latest indication of it came in the President's announcement Thursday that he was abandoning a proposed \$50 income-tax rebate for individuals.

Mr. Lance spent more than five hours at the White House a day earlier, pressing the President to drop the proposal and to use the \$10-billion savings to cut the deficit.

Moreover, well-placed administration officials said Mr. Lance played a key role in earlier White House decisions to seek only a modest increase in the federal minimum wage



Bert Lance

level, to threaten a veto if Congress should raise the overall cost of the food stamp program, to oppose a substantial hike in farm subsidies and to risk the wrath of Congress by trying to curtail spending on a number of major water projects.

Mr. Lance's impact was cited by a colleague as proof of an OMB maxim: "If you control the budget, you control policy." But while he might be expected to have considerable influence over budget matters, the range of his counsel to the President is virtually unlimited.

Shuns Nitty-Gritty

Mr. Lance pays scant attention to the inner workings of his agency. He sets policy and leaves the supervision to James T. McIntyre Jr., the deputy director. Mr. Lance insisted that bulky documents be accompanied by one-page summaries.

If not by one account, he is apt to throw them on the floor and disregard them. "He's not what you'd call a detail man," said an official in another

agency. "The minute you hit the nitty-gritty, you lose him."

But the broad-brush approach permits him to devote maximum attention to an informal function as the President's senior domestic-policy adviser. Twice a week, on Tuesday afternoons and over lunch on Thursdays, he and Mr. Carter have a scheduled meeting that, usually, has no set agenda. Only Vice President Walter Mondale can range as widely across subject areas at scheduled meetings.

President aide telephones his budget director half a dozen times a day to consult.

"Our conversations are wide-ranging," Mr. Lance said. "I understand the President. I know his feelings about situations and circumstances, and what his goals and objectives are. I can be a sounding board in that regard."

No Score-Keeper

Inevitably, Mr. Lance's impact collides with the self-interest of Cabinet officers and White House aides. Liberals in the Cabinet have begun to complain privately of the tight-fisted attitude in OMB. One departmental secretary told an aide that the budget agency "doesn't seem to know there was an election."

But the record of Mr. Carter's fiscal policy suggests that Mr. Lance is correct in saying that the President's "prime goal" is a balanced budget in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1980, and that Mr. Carter agrees "You can't wait until 1981 to start doing that."

Mr. Lance told an interviewer he couldn't really say that the President's policy decisions had been personal victories for himself. "Many people put it on the basis of winning or losing. I don't," he said.

But, Mr. Lance was asked, if he were keeping count would he have a good score? A smile creased the Georgian's face and he said softly, "We're doing all right."

Two Investigations Under Way

SEC Probing Stock-Option Manipulation

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP-DJ).

The Securities and Exchange Commission today announced it was probing for stock-option manipulation by large customers, securities firms and trading-floor options dealers.

Both the American Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the two largest options markets, will ask their dealers to report daily their positions and trades in stocks underlying their options positions. This would supplement similar data already being received by the exchanges under their normal surveillance procedures, on options positions and trades.

In addition, it is expected that the New York exchange will be asked by options exchanges to make available to them daily records of trades and positions in options and related stocks by member firms and their large customers.

As described by sources familiar with the investigations, the key to any options-related stock manipulation is the relatively high leverage that an options buyer can obtain for his money.

The purchaser of an options contract obtains the right to buy 100 shares of an underlying common stock at a certain price within a certain time. The option's price is keyed to the price of the common, but it is only a fraction of the common's market price.

Thus, a price change in the common stock results in a much greater percentage change in the price of an option. For example, a \$1 rise in a \$30 stock comes to 5 per cent, but if the common's price rises caused a related \$2 option to rise over 25 cents, the increase comes to 12 1/2 per cent.

In the world of high-rolling speculators who deal in hundreds, even thousands of options contracts at a time, such price increases offer rich returns on relatively small initial investments.

All but a handful of the almost 200 common issues underlying exchange-traded options have their primary market on the New York exchange. The stocks were chosen by options exchanges because they supposedly are deep and liquid, with low price volatility.

However, industry sources acknowledge that on any given day any one of several such Big Board issues can be boosted in price 50 cents or \$1 a share by 1,000 shares or 2,000-share purchase on the exchange.

The SEC investigations are seeking to determine whether certain such purchases were made by firms and/or customers who also heavily invested in options of the common stocks that were bought. Moreover, they are seeking to ascertain whether the options then were sold at a profit after the common-stock purchases drove up the price of the common and the options. The names of the persons and stocks involved in the investigations could not be immediately learned.

contract obtains the right to buy 100 shares of an underlying common stock at a certain price within a certain time. The option's price is keyed to the price of the common, but it is only a fraction of the common's market price.

Thus, a price change in the common stock results in a much greater percentage change in the price of an option. For example, a \$1 rise in a \$30 stock comes to 5 per cent, but if the common's price rises caused a related \$2 option to rise over 25 cents, the increase comes to 12 1/2 per cent.

In the world of high-rolling speculators who deal in hundreds, even thousands of options contracts at a time, such price increases offer rich returns on relatively small initial investments.

All but a handful of the almost 200 common issues underlying exchange-traded options have their primary market on the New York exchange. The stocks were chosen by options exchanges because they supposedly are deep and liquid, with low price volatility.

However, industry sources acknowledge that on any given day any one of several such Big Board issues can be boosted in price 50 cents or \$1 a share by 1,000 shares or 2,000-share purchase on the exchange.

The SEC investigations are seeking to determine whether certain such purchases were made by firms and/or customers who also heavily invested in options of the common stocks that were bought. Moreover, they are seeking to ascertain whether the options then were sold at a profit after the common-stock purchases drove up the price of the common and the options. The names of the persons and stocks involved in the investigations could not be immediately learned.

However, industry sources acknowledge that on any given day any one of several such Big Board issues can be boosted in price 50 cents or \$1 a share by 1,000 shares or 2,000-share purchase on the exchange.

The SEC investigations are seeking to determine whether certain such purchases were made by firms and/or customers who also heavily invested in options of the common stocks that were bought. Moreover, they are seeking to ascertain whether the options then were sold at a profit after the common-stock purchases drove up the price of the common and the options. The names of the persons and stocks involved in the investigations could not be immediately learned.

All but a handful of the almost 200 common issues underlying exchange-traded options have their primary market on the New York exchange. The stocks were chosen by options exchanges because they supposedly are deep and liquid, with low price volatility.

However, industry sources acknowledge that on any given day any one of several such Big Board issues can be boosted in price 50 cents or \$1 a share by 1,000 shares or 2,000-share purchase on the exchange.

The SEC investigations are seeking to determine whether certain such purchases were made by firms and/or customers who also heavily invested in options of the common stocks that were bought. Moreover, they are seeking to ascertain whether the options then were sold at a profit after the common-stock purchases drove up the price of the common and the options. The names of the persons and stocks involved in the investigations could not be immediately learned.

Profit-Taking Hits Prices on Wall Street

Analysts Say Investors Await Carter Speech

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—Prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange today with investors warily anticipating President Carter's energy address tonight.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 5.00 to 942.76. At 2 p.m. it was fractionally ahead 0.17 at 947.93.

Volume totaled 17.33 million shares compared with 20.23 million on Friday.

Brokers said the market also fell prey to some profit-taking on the gains of the previous six sessions. Profit-taking had begun to appear on Friday.

But analysts said the main issue is the energy program and investors are taking a wait-and-see attitude.

Analysts added that the market was weighed down by softness in the auto issues following the report that the administration will give the industry only one extra year to meet scheduled emission rules. Analysts said auto stocks also reflected expectations that the new energy policy would discourage use of gasoline.

There is some concern, analysts said, that the proposals could affect key industries and add to inflationary pressures.

This might explain, the analysts said, why the government's favorable report on March housing was shrugged off.

General Motors lost 1 7/8 at 67 5/8. Ford was down 1 1/4 at 56 5/8 and Chrysler was down 1 1/2 to 17.

Teledyne was ahead 2 1/2 to 60 1/2 after reporting higher first-quarter net. But Technicare was down 1 7/8 at 10 1/8 after Barron's magazine commented unfavorably on the company.

United Technologies, heavily traded, was ahead 3/8 at 37 1/2. The company reported higher first-quarter net and raised its dividend by 50 per cent. Madison Square Garden was up 1 3/4 after its board approved a merger into a unit of Gulf & Western, which was down 1 1/8 at 14.

Lehigh Portland Cement, down 3/8 at 17 7/8, reported a first-quarter loss of \$2.86 million against a year-earlier loss of \$783,000.

Automation Industries, ahead 1 5/8 at 9 3/4, is offering to purchase up to 750,000 of its outstanding common shares at \$10 each.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in light trading. The index closed at 112.49, off 0.01.

Mammoth Mart, the most active Amex stock, was up 7/8 at 7 1/8.

Housing Starts 17% Up in U.S. in March

WASHINGTON, April 18 (Reuters).—U.S. housing starts rose 17 per cent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.13 million units in March, the Commerce Department reported today.

This was the highest level of starts since the 2.27 million units in May, 1974, and compares with a revised 1.82 million starts in February. The latest figure is 48 per cent above the year-ago month.

Drought in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 18 (UPI).—A severe drought has cut the midyear coffee crop by 20 per cent in Colombia, the world's second largest producer of coffee, officials estimate. Gilberto Londono, president of the national coffee exporters association, said it is difficult to calculate the magnitude of the damage "but many experts agree to an estimated 20-per-cent drop in this midyear crop."

Position in U.K. Mounting New Restraint on Wages

DN, April 18 (Reuters)

Trade union leaders today agreed a growing rebellion against the Labour government's attempt to curb inflation by a third year of restraint to cut Britain's

general council of the Trades Union Congress advised its members at their annual conference this week to oppose further limits.

Union approved a motion National Union of Coal-rejecting any incomes high would aim to regulate by interfering in free bargaining. The Scottish vote on this on Wednesday is expected to follow the

chief of the council of the union, the Transport General Workers, last night that he believed there

could be a return to normal collective wage bargaining without a big wage explosion.

He said another rigid pay policy would not be realistic, but unions would have to work at ways of making a moderate, reasonable approach, with a close understanding continuing with the government.

For the past two years, wage increases have been rigidly held down first to 10 per cent and then to 4.5 per cent, by voluntary agreement between the government and unions. Inflation in that time has been nearly halved.

Healey for Flexibility

LUXEMBOURG, April 18 (AP-DJ).—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said today that Britain's next social contract between the government and trade unions on incomes restraints should be less tight and more flexible than previous contracts.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting of EEC economics and finance ministers here, the chancellor declined to project the outcome of talks just started on a new third social contract.

But he stressed that it had long been the government's view that the next contract should not be as rigid as previous ones. And, he added, the government also sees the need for more flexibility.

Mr. Healey said he would subscribe to most of what Mr. Jones said over the weekend.

Meanwhile, Prices Secretary Roy Jenkins warned tonight that unless a new pay deal was reached with the unions, inflation could reach 30 per cent by the end of the year.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

TERMINAL US\$ BONDS

WESTON GROUP

makes a market in all series

Enquiries to:

ZURICH Stockstr. 10.

53711 Tel: 361350.

136 NEW YORK CITY

590 Fifth Ave.

BOA 224922. T: 7301250.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Allied Chemical			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$31.00	\$29.50	
Profits	13.40	22.20	
Per Share	0.48	1.01	
American Can			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$68.20	\$49.10	
Profits	20.00	19.50	
Per Share	1.00	0.98	
B. F. Goodrich			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$37.90	\$29.00	
Profits	18.00	9.80	
Per Share	1.19	0.83	
Budd			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$37.60	\$26.40	
Profits	12.00	6.80	
Per Share	1.82	1.02	
Share dil.	1.54	0.85	
Burlington Northern			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$48.00	\$43.80	
Profits	\$43.70	\$25.50	
Per Share	3.45	2.02	
Share dil.	3.16	1.89	
Chemical New York			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$43.50	\$40.40	
Profits	\$41.50	\$34.40	
Per Share	1.58	1.42	
B	1.68	1.41	
Per Share	1.58	1.41	
Continental Illinois			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$49.10	\$35.53	
Profits	\$41.50	\$34.40	
Per Share	1.58	1.42	
B	1.68	1.41	
Per Share	1.58	1.41	
Du Pont			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$270.00	\$210.00	
Profits	\$121.00	\$157.00	
Per Share	2.45	2.80	
EN Lilly			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$38.90	\$32.90	
Profits	\$3.50	\$1.40	
Per Share	0.92	0.89	
Evans			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$17.40	\$16.30	
Profits	4.07	3.11	
Per Share	0.22	0.18	
IC Industries			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$21.00	\$20.00	
Profits	14.30	10.20	
Per Share	0.81	0.51	
Kellogg Co.			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$72.60	\$53.90	
Profits	41.40	38.60	
Per Share	0.54	0.51	
McGraw Edison			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$264.50	\$241.70	
Profits	14.64	14.38	
Per Share	0.90	0.80	
Mead			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$416.00	\$365.40	
Profits	19.60	16.20	
Per Share	0.79	0.64	
Teletype			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	\$454.90	\$460.00	
Profits	44.10	\$33.31	
Per Share	2.69	2.17	
Montedison Approval			
MILAN, April 18 (Reuters).—Montedison shareholders approved today plans for a capital increase of 592 billion lire (about \$442 million) which outgoing chairman Eugenio Cefis said will probably be carried out by the chemicals firm in several operations over the next couple of years.			

هذه امة الاصل

[illegible]

Trial	Control (n=10)	MCI (n=10)	AD (n=10)
1	95	85	75
2	95	85	75
3	95	80	70
4	95	75	65
5	95	75	65

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results obtained from the *in vitro* studies.

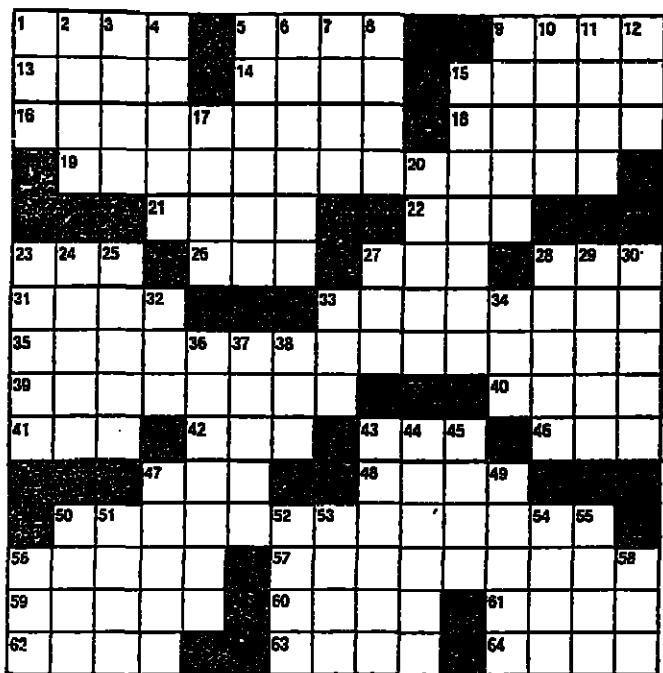
**International
Herald Tribune**
Read it for it every day.
Everywhere
you go.

CHICAGO NEW YORK

American

American Airlines

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Malesku



- ACROSS**
- 1 Type of type
2 Tick follower
3 Dada, for one
13 Incense
14 Unicorn fish
15 One of the Osmonds
16 Listen
18 Good-night girl
19 Biblical balance
21 Ancient tyrant
22 Refusal
23 Archduke's trap
24 Part of Russia: Abbr.
37 Evergreen
38 Health resort
39 Like some puzzles
40 Corrida cygnus
41 Porter's place
42 "Have you wool?"
43 Academic inst.
46 Medico
47 Bizarre
- DOWN**
- 48 Grouch
50 Straight talk to a back-talker
56 Jaguar's prey
57 Golden Labrador
59 Group character
60 Lamb
61 Rani's raiment
62 Beef cut
63 Israeli airline
64 Saucy girl
- 1 Ward heeler
2 Thought
3 Direct a helmsman
4 Enoch of poetry
5 Spinet fixers
6 "And the road"
7 Genesee greeting
8 Deborah of films
9 V.I.P. at Albany
10 Famed chemist
11 Queue
12 Driver's place
15 Mosque turret
17 Affirmatives
20 Loos or Louise
23 Explosive sounds
- 24 Nibble away
25 Ukrainian trading center
27 Distant
28 Put up with
29 dollars
30 Type of committee
32 John or Jane
33 Flower, for short
34 "Lov'd I honour more"
36 Wheelers and dealers
37 Havlicek of the Celtics
38 Vaudeville star
43 Scotland: Poet.
44 Of the thigh
45 Mista
47 Weepy vegetable
49 "Em All" greeting
50 SEATO cousin
51 Snake: Comb. form
52 Unfettered
53 Scream
54 First czar
55 Beautiful girl
56 Avvy
58 "As you sew, you shall"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

Now you can receive dozens of crossword puzzles each month in the Herald Tribune Crossword Puzzle Magazine. To subscribe, send check or money order for \$5 (6 issues) or \$10 (12 issues) to: IHT Corporation, Subscription Dept., 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 U.S.A.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	O F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	15 59	Overcast
ANARA	10 50	Cloudy
ATHENS	13 59	Clear
BEIRUT	18 64	Clear
BELGRADE	15 58	Cloudy
BERLIN	7 45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12 58	Cloudy
BUCAREST	12 54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13 58	Overcast
CASABLANCA	12 58	Clear
COPENHAGEN	9 41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	23 73	Clear
DUBLIN	6 45	Bain.
EDINBURGH	12 58	Cloudy
FLORENCE	17 67	Clear
FRANKFURT	9 48	Cloudy
GENEVA	12 58	Cloudy
Helsinki	2 36	Bain.
ISTANBUL	11 57	Clear
LAS PALMAS	18 64	Clear
LISBON	17 62	Variable
LONDON	8 46	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	55 69	Fair

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 18, 1977

The act asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Alexander Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Swiss Franc	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Dollar	SP452.75	(w) Dreyfus Fund	\$8.73
(d) Euro	SP452.75	(

